

THE BATTLE IN THE SENATE.

A SECOND NIGHT SESSION.
THE REPUBLICANS HEARD IN OPPOSITION TO THE
ARMY BILL—KIRKWOOD COMPLIMENTED—THE
REPUBLICANS LED BY BLAINE AND CONKLING.

The United States Senate spent nearly the whole day yesterday, and all the evening, in the discussion of the Army bill. Speeches were made against the political section by Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Conkling, and others, and by Mr. Hill, Mr. Thurman, and Mr. Beck in favor of it. Mr. Kirkwood was complimented by Mr. Hill. All the amendments offered by the Republicans were voted down without exception, and the Democrats then rejected all the amendments they had themselves previously made. The object was to avoid sending the bill back to the House. The bill being reported from Committee of the Whole, the battle began anew, and at 2 a. m. the Senate had only just passed the bill.

NO BITTERNESS IN THE DEBATE.
MR. BAYARD A LITTLE IMPATIENT AT MR. BLAINE'S
PERTINACITY, BUT NO OTHER BREACH OF GOOD
ORDER OCCURRED—THURMAN'S REMARKABLE
STEECH—A COMPLETE CHANGE OF THE DEMO-
CRATIC FRONT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, June 20.—As a result of the tactics of the Republicans of the Senate, night before last, the whole afternoon today was devoted to formal speech-making, almost entirely by Republican Senators. The tone of the debate today was exceptionally fair and devoid of bitterness. The galleries and the floor of the Senate were crowded during the entire afternoon with an audience of intelligent and deeply interested spectators.

Senator Carpenter, who opened the debate, made several line legal points against the measure, the conclusion of which was that in accordance with the well-known principles of legal interpretation, the measure was only a covert method of accomplishing the overturn of the election laws which the Democrats had failed to repeal.

Senator Ingalls's opening remarks contained a eulogy upon the wisdom and discretion and firmness exhibited by President Hayes in his dealing with the South, such as has seldom been paid to any President by his most ardent admirer in Congress. General Logan reviewed the course of the two parties in the present contest, and made the point that if the use of the Army could be made illegal for one day its use could be prohibited for the whole year. He said that such a principle should never be recognized for a moment.

Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa, followed, and made a speech which by universal consent is pronounced a gem of legal and political oratory. It is rarely the case that Senatorial compliments mean anything at all; but when at the end of Governor Kirkwood's speech to-day Senator Hill rose and in unstinted terms of praise commended the manner and matter of the speech, every listener mentally said, "That is true." Governor Kirkwood is an old Scotchman, with all the characteristic peculiarities of his race in appearance and accent. He is one of the most amiable men in Congress, and is universally respected for his unswerving rectitude of character. He does not often take up the time of the Senate in debate, and, especially on great occasions, he generally leaves the talking for the younger and more ambitious members to do. He is a worker, however, and his opinion goes a great way with his colleagues. "Is it becoming in this body," he asked, "is it just to the country, that we should vote upon this measure without knowing what you meant to accomplish by it? Does it not become us as intelligent men, does it not become us as Senators, to say whether it means that troops shall not go to the polls on election day to exercise the ordinary duties commonly performed by policemen, or that the troops of the United States shall not go to the polls at all?"

THE DEMOCRATS ROUSE UP.
Senator Hill, of Georgia, set himself the task of spreading something on the record in reply to this question which should be wholly unobjectionable to anybody, and would therefore not commit the Democratic party or the Senate or himself to anything at all. The effort reminded listeners of the wily Senator's argument in the case of the admission of Senator Bell, on which occasion he maintained in several speeches that the word "otherwise" means, in a legal sense, "in the same way." He made his argument to-day literally as clear as mud.

Senator Thurman then took the floor, and exercised his function as Czar of the caucus to admonish his followers not to give themselves away, and not to be provoked either into making any explanation of their motives, or voting in favor of any proposed amendment, whatever might be its merits. Turning his back upon the Republicans and facing the Democrats, he said: "I don't think you want your words quoted in any future veto message." He admonished them, as he is wont to do in caucus, be discreet. Turning again to the Republicans he said: "Put any construction you please upon the words. Study the language for yourselves. Let those who are opposed to this bill interpret it for themselves. I will vote against any amendment without the slightest regard to the merits of the amendment."

One very significant feature of his remarks was the concluding observation, embodying his regret that the measure had been amended at all, and expressing the hope that the amendments would be stricken out so that the bill might not be sent back to the House for concurrence. The object of this was easily seen. All the Republican speakers had referred to a series of amendments designed to put the Democrats on record by their votes, since they would not explain their reasons, in some manner which should betray their intentions. The only pretext which occurred to Senator Thurman to justify a blind opposition to all amendments was to do so upon the ground that it would necessarily send the bill back to the House and thus consume time. So the Democrats at the dictum of their Czar deliberately concluded to destroy their own work in the way of amendments previously adopted by the Senate in Committee of the Whole.

THE NIGHT SESSION REIGNS.
When Senator Thurman took the floor it was about 7 o'clock. Up to that hour everyone expected that a vote would be reached early in the evening, but during his remarks those who observed Senator Conkling, the leader of the Republicans, made up their minds that the session would last into the night and fortified for a siege.

One of Mr. Thurman's points was that no Congress was bound to appropriate money for the execution of laws passed by preceding Congresses, and in reply to a question by Senator Blaine he said that the latter would never earn his salt as a lawyer. Senator Blaine spoke for about five minutes in reply and never with better effect. He said the argument of the Senator from Ohio would justify every law-breaker in the land. If a Senator could, upon his own judgment, that a law was unconstitutional, refuse to perform his sworn duty in its support, so might the individual exercise his private judgment and refuse to obey a law which he might deem unconstitutional.

The declarations of Mr. Thurman also brought Mr. Carpenter to his feet, and he asked Mr. Thurman if he meant to say that either branch of Congress might refuse to appropriate money for the execution of a law which required an annual appropriation because it wished the law had not been passed.

Thurman tried to evade a direct answer, and was closely pressed by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Blaine that he was forced to take refuge in the Dred Scott decision and a eulogy on Chief-Justice Taney.

Mr. Beck came to Mr. Thurman's relief and asked Mr. Blaine what the people of Maine would do if Congress should pass a law to seize all the women and children in Maine and sell them into slavery.

Even this did not seem to crush Mr. Blaine, who said he presumed that the people would do as the honest people of the South did, set up a revolution. He then quietly reminded the Kentucky Senator that he had admitted his defeat by supposing an impossible case.

Mr. Conkling then made a half hour's speech in his best vein, thoroughly exposing the purpose of what he called "the nondescript and unheard-of provisions" of the fifth section. Mr. Conkling declared that Mr. Thurman, whom he described as "not only the corps commander but the generalissimo of the Democratic forces," had discovered that his more humble followers could not depend on to make their own confession of faith and vote on this bill without coaching. He had come down from the Vice-President's chair, and with that breezy influence of dash which seems to grow upon him of late, "has announced that this bill must be passed as it came from the House without the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i." Mr. Conkling continued for some time to point out the reasons which had governed the Democrats in making this change of front. At the close of his remarks he offered several amendments intended to test the sense of the Senators to the meaning of the words "police force." All of them were of course rejected and the committee rose.

AMENDMENTS ALL KILLED.
As soon as the bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. Withers moved to nonconcur in all the amendments which had been recommended by the Democratic Appropriations Committee and adopted in Committee of the Whole by Democratic as well as by Republican votes.

Mr. Blaine immediately rose and appealed to the members of the Appropriations Committee to know if they proposed to allow their work to be slaughtered in this fashion. He could get no reply.

Mr. Logan suggested that the members of the committee have unanimous consent to withdraw the speeches they had made in favor of the amendments.

Mr. Windom said he would like to have a separate vote on one amendment. The Senate Committee had inserted the word "hereafter" in a provision affecting the pay of an officer, it having been discovered that as the provision passed the House it would carry back pay amounting to about \$8,000.

Senator Conkling remarked sotto voce, that the Democrats did not believe in any "hereafter" although the Committee on Appropriations did.

Mr. Allison asked for a vote on two amendments, which had been recommended and adopted, which substituted for words that made no sense in their present connection others which would. Even these the Democrats would not vote for, and by a strict party vote they killed every amendment proposed by their own committee, and adopted by themselves, after full and earnest discussion. A more complete change of front in the midst of battle was never heard of.

CONKLING SPEAKS AT MIDNIGHT.
Senator Conkling then rose to speak. The galleries were crowded with spectators, some of whom had been patiently waiting since noon in expectation of hearing him, while many members of the House and others found seats in the Senate Chamber itself. Mr. Conkling spoke without notes, but it was evident that he had carefully laid out his argument beforehand. He began by quoting some remarks made by Senator Voorhees the other day, in which that Senator said that he would never, never, never vote to surround the polls with troops. Senator Conkling said that this speech trampled on Democratic doctrine, and he went on to recall the conduct of the Kansas elections and the dispersion of the Kansas Legislature by the use of the army. Never, he said, had the Republicans consented to military domination of elections in time and place of peace. He then paid his respects to Mr. Beck, and described the military interference in elections in Kentucky, as well as the necessity for it at the close of the war.

Mr. Beck looked unhappy and made no reply. Mr. Conkling then drew a picture of Democratic election frauds in New-York in 1858. Coming down to a later time he said that all that took place before 1866 was insignificant compared with the fraud and violence that have been committed in the Southern States since then. After a glowing description and defence of the principles of the Republican party Mr. Conkling proceeded to recall and read the famous Scott-Lord resolutions, which caused such consternation in the Democratic House in 1876. After commenting upon these, Mr. Conkling read the order issued by direction of the President, to execute the spirit of the resolutions, and charged that the Democrats had in their campaign of that year palmed off these resolutions and this order on weak Republicans as evidence that they were in favor of peaceful and fair elections even if the use of troops was necessary to secure them. Mr. Conkling spoke until a quarter past 12.

Just as the debate was closing Senator Bayard, in order to place his party before the country in a little better light than it before occupied, sung, as Senator Blaine characterized it, a dogmatic and dogmatic benediction. He strove to convince the country believe that the party had never proposed to coerce the President, and never threatened to stop the wheels of Government if certain riders were not accepted as a part of the appropriation bill.

This was a surprise to the Republican Senator Blaine, in his desire to understand this new position of the Democracy, if a new position had been taken. He asked Mr. Bayard the direct question whether he would vote for the Army bill pure and simple if the President should veto the present one.

The question was one that Mr. Bayard was not at all loath to answer directly, but he was finally forced to do so and answer it in the affirmative. He even went further, and said that no Democratic Senator had ever threatened to starve the Army under any circumstances, and that they would not do so.

While this colloquy was in progress, and when Mr. Blaine was pressing his questions with provoking pertinacity, Mr. Bayard, much annoyed, said that he had sent in a low bid, that the Senator from Maine had no right to stand there with his hands on his hips and catechism him.

Senator Blaine called him to account for this; Mr. Bayard, who is a thorough gentleman, and was evidently sorry that he had been betrayed into such an indiscretion, refused to allow the controversy to go on.

Later, at 2 o'clock this morning the Army bill was passed by a vote of 33 in the affirmative to 19 in the negative. The Senate divided strictly on party lines except that Senator Barnside voted for the bill.

A RECOGNITION OF A BRAVE DEED.
MR. GEORGE F. ROBINSON NOMINATED TO BE PAYMASTER IN THE ARMY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was that of Mr. George F. Robinson to be paymaster in the Army with the rank of Major. This is a tardy recognition of one of the bravest deeds ever performed in the history of this country. Mr. Robinson was the private soldier who saved the life of the late Secretary Seward on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, when he was attacked by the assassin Payne. Mr. Robinson is in every respect competent to fill the position to which he has been appointed. He is well educated and has had experience as a clerk in the Treasury and the Navy Departments. His experience especially qualifies him to perform the duties of a paymaster. His character is above reproach and his habits are unexceptionable. Of course he will be unanimously confirmed.

relating to a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Detroit, Mich., and the joint resolution to print 5,000 copies of the final report of the United States Central Commission.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was signed by the presiding officers of both houses to-day, conveyed to the Executive Mansion by Representative Ward, a member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and left by him with the President at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a momentary stay of his approval will be communicated to the House to-morrow.

The Letter-Carriers' Deficiency bill, as reported back to the Senate to-day and placed upon the calendar for future consideration, has been amended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in several important particulars. The committee this morning struck out the entire amount (\$71,000) voted by the House of Representatives for the payment of increased salaries before the current fiscal year, under the reclassification authorized by the act of last February; and reduced the amount of \$415,000 provided by the act of last February, to \$400,000, by the extension of the free delivery service during the next fiscal year to \$400,000.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BROWN TAKING FREQUENT RESTS.
WESTON FIFTY MILES AHEAD OF HIS RIVAL AT THREE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879.
This morning Weston still maintained his decided lead in the contest for the Astley Belt. At 9:45 o'clock the scores were—Weston, 408 miles; Brown, 382 miles. Brown was obliged to take frequent rests, while Weston is going strongly. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Weston had scored 428 miles and Brown 400. Weston was going well. At 5 o'clock p. m. the scores of the pedestrians were: Weston, 438 miles; Brown, 400 miles. At 3 o'clock this morning the score in the walking match stood: Weston, 473; Brown, 420.

COERCING THE KHEDIVÉ.

CAIRO, Friday, June 20, 1879.
England and France unite in demanding the abdication of the Khedive. Germany and Austria give the Khedive the alternative of the full payment of the floating debt, or their cooperation with England and France. Nothing is known here of the attitude of the Sultan in the matter.

The British and French Consuls, at their interview with the Khedive yesterday, formally demanded his abdication. The latter asked for a delay of forty-eight hours in order to communicate with the Porte before replying. The Cabinet is now in session. All the Ministry, except the Minister of War, favor abdication.

The Standard's London and Cairo telegrams state that the abdication of the Khedive is imminent. Other telegrams state that, though willing to pay his creditors, he will not abdicate.

THE VOTE AGAINST VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, Thursday, June 19, 1879.
The Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to revise the article of the Constitution making Versailles the seat of the Legislature, met this morning and appointed a committee to report on Article IX, and then took a recess until afternoon.

The committee on the subject of the proposed abrogation of clause nine, M. Lucien Brard opposed the report of the committee, and M. de Casagrande supported it. The report was then passed by a vote of 649 yeas to 292 nays.

The sitting of the Congress then closed.

WRECKED GOODS RECOVERED.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879.
Sixty-nine cases and bales of various kinds of merchandise and fourteen trunks have been recovered from the wreck of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pomerania, which was sunk in collision with another vessel off Folkestone November 25, 1878.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

LONDON, Saturday, June 21, 1879.
The Standard's dispatch from Rome states that the Pope is endeavoring to bring about the restoration of diplomatic relations between England and Mexico.

THE TRICKETT-LAYCOCK ROWING CONTEST.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879.
A dispatch from Sydney, Australia, announces that the arrangements have been completed for the sculling match between Trickett and Laycock for the championship of the world, which is to come off on the 30th of August.

FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879.
The Liverpool Courier says that the person whose irregularities have caused the difficulties of a large Liverpool cotton firm, and who has absconded, is not a partner, but is a representative of a German firm. He speculated in the name of the firm, but without their knowledge or authority. He sold their cotton heavily at 5 1/2d, one transaction being heavily so. One of the principal members of the firm was arrested in Liverpool, and is now being held in custody. The firm is now in a state of liquidation, and the principal members are being prosecuted. The firm is now in a state of liquidation, and the principal members are being prosecuted. The firm is now in a state of liquidation, and the principal members are being prosecuted.

AMERICAN TROOPS NOT TO VISIT CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 20.—It is announced that the Government has decided to rescind all permissions to American troops to visit Canada under arms, alleging as a reason for the adoption of such a course that these visits might lead to future complications.

CLIFTON, Ont., June 20.—Lord Augustus Loftus, formerly British Minister to St. Petersburg, and recently appointed Governor of New South Wales, is at the Clifton House. He will leave for Chicago on Monday.

LOUISIANA REPUDIATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.—The Constitutional Convention to-day adopted Article 8, introduced by the Committee on Taxation, providing that the State tax for all purposes whatsoever shall not exceed 5 mills. There was a lively and somewhat stormy debate on this point. The opposition claimed that it was a repudiation of the debt. It was claimed on the other side that a 5 mill tax would produce sufficient revenue to support the State Government, and that it was a repudiation of the debt. The vote was 50 yeas and 40 nays. The vote on the adoption of the 5 mill rate was 50 yeas and 40 nays. The vote on the adoption of the 5 mill rate was 50 yeas and 40 nays.

A COMET DISCOVERED BY SWIFT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Lewis Swift discovered a comet four days ago at Rochester, N. Y. He detected its motion at 1 o'clock this morning in rapid motion, about 20 hours' declination north, 38°. The motion is a little over 1° east of north. It is bright, with a short tail.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MR. WADSWORTH GOING TO BOSTON.
MANCHESTER, N. H., June 20.—It is announced that United States Senator Wadsworth has relinquished the design of settling here, and that he will remove to Boston.

LOSSES BY THE MOBILE FIRE.
MOBILE, Ala., June 20.—The losses by last night's fire are about \$1,000,000. The insurance on stocks and buildings amounts to \$12,475, of which sum Mobile companies lose \$2,000,000.

THE CLERKSHIP OF A COURT.
UTICA, N. Y., June 20.—Mayor William H. Bright has been appointed clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York, to succeed the late Judge Charles Mason.

A BAPTIST PASTOR INSTALLED.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—The Rev. D. B. Peck was this evening installed pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Auburn. The Rev. Mr. Gerrish, of Olinville, preached the sermon.

GOING TO WIND UP AND RETIRE.
PROVIDENCE, June 20.—The Savings Bank Committee have this morning announced that they will pay the payment of 20 per cent during the coming year. It will probably pay in full and wind up.

THE ILLINOIS A JOURNALIST.
ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—Clark, Editor of The Metropolitan, of Pittsburg, Penn., is here on a visit. He is a member of the Press Association at the execution of the law. His recovery is not expected.

A CUTTER DRIVEN BACK BY A GALE.
PENSACOLA, Fla., June 20.—The revenue cutter City of Pensacola, which was driven back to port. There is no weather signal station at this place. Mr. Drake, the National Light House, is at Pensacola.

COX DENIED A NEW TRIAL.
ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—Judge Hilder, after having been asked to grant a new trial in the case of Cox, convicted of the murder of Alton, said that he did not see the necessity of a new trial. The case will go to the Supreme Court on September.

NAPOLEON REGRETTED.

HIS TRAGIC FATE DEPLORED.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DEATH EXPLAINED—A BONAPARTIST COUNCIL CALLED.

Both in Paris and London the Press lament the tragic fate of Prince Louis Napoleon, which, however, they regard generally as a death-blow to Imperialism in France. Two troopers were found dead with the Prince, who was unable to mount his horse when surprised by the Zulus, and thus fell into their hands. It is reported that the Empress Eugénie has called a council of her adherents to assemble at Chislehurst.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PRINCE'S DEATH.
THE PARTY SURPRISED TEN MILES FROM CAMP—TWO TROOPERS KILLED WITH THE PRINCE.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879.
Official and news telegrams give full details of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon. It appears that in accordance with orders from the Quarter-master-General, Prince Napoleon, Lieutenant Carey, six men and one friendly Zulu left the camp at Keletzi Mountain, seven miles beyond the Blood River, to make military observations and sketch a site for the next encampment. The party halted unobserved in a field ten miles from the camp. Here, just as the Prince gave the order to remount, a volley was fired by Zulus who lay in ambush, and the young Prince tried to mount his horse, but, according to one account, the girth broke, while another says that the animal was restive. At all events, the Prince ran along a pathway and was there overtaken and seized by the pursuing Zulus. Two troopers lay dead near the body, both having also been speared.

Lieutenant Carey and four troopers succeeded in returning to the camp toward night. The Prince's horse had followed them, and joined them on the road. They felt sure the Prince was with them.

At daybreak, a cavalry patrol, under General Marshall, set out to search for the Prince. They went toward the kraals, or Zulu stockades, which are ten miles from the camp, and found the Prince's body in long grass 300 yards from a kraal. The body lay on its back. There were eighteen assegai or spear wounds in it, two of them piercing the body from the chest to the back, two in the side, and one destroying the right eye. There was no bullet wound. The Prince had been stripped of his clothes, but on his neck was a chain holding a locket with hair medallions and a reliquary. The face wore a placid expression. The body was placed on a stretcher formed of lances, and was borne by General Marshall and Officers Drury, Lorr and Stewart, lancers, until they reached the ambulance. The Prince's body was then carried to the military hospital. In the afternoon there was a military parade. Deep sorrow prevailed throughout the column. The corpse was to be sent with an escort to the Cape of Good Hope.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie. London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regret that the news of it has been so late in reaching the ears of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, and a daughter, aged twelve. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family. The Prince's death is a great loss to the Imperial family.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram, Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugénie